

CACKLES.

POULTRY AND FRUIT.—Whenever poultry raising and fruit growing are combined there is a double profit, provided that an interest is taken in both. The fowls are of great benefit to the trees—fertilising the ground, keeping the surface finely pulverized (which is of great importance in some localities), and destroying many worms. The trees furnish shade and protect from cold winds, and some varieties furnish green food for the fowls.

WHITEWASH.—An ordinary whitewash made simply of lime and water is good, and makes everything look neat and clean about the yards and roosts; but the objection to it is that it does not last, rubs off easily, and washes from the fences with the rain. A handful of salt to a pail of wash makes it stick somewhat better. Probably the best wash is made by mixing a quart of flour paste in five gallons of milk, and slack lime with it, adding a little carbolic acid when using on roosts.

One of the best ways to promote an interest in poultry culture is to organize local societies, and as far as possible for the members to each breed different varieties. Each make a specialty of some one kind. In that way they would be more likely to work in harmony, avoiding little jealousies, all trying to make the society strong in all varieties or where more than one breeds the same variety aim to breed different strains, then the man whose stock each is breeding would also feel pride in the record of his stock in the hands of a customer and see to it that he had good birds. Hold exhibitions often, and employ judges that are capable, honest and fearless at whatever cost, and you will cultivate an interest that will be a credit to and an encouragement of domestic industry.

HOW TO KILL DUCKS.—One way to kill a duck easily, is to tie the legs with a piece of string and hang it up by the legs, give it immediately one sharp blow just at the back of the head with a short stick, and then pass a penknife through iliac to its effect on cattle or horses. The amount of grass that fowls will eat is astonishing to those who have never fed it to the fowls instead of having a green run for them.

SOFT FEED.—The term "soft feed" is often misleading to the amateur, and the messes of cold, sloppy, indigestible stuff that is given to fowls with the best of intentions promote indigestion and open the door for colds and attendant diseases. The proper materials are of first importance. We have been using for some time

its neck from side to side; it will bleed to death long before it would recover from the stun received from the blow. Another way is to take the duck by the legs with the left hand, and place its head between the thumb and first finger of the right, draw it downward and rather smartly backward. This will sever the spinal cord. Then bleed.—American Poultry Journal.

ONE AND A HALF AT EIGHT WEEKS.—Mr. J. H. Drogenstedt, editor Poultry Bulletin, writes us in regard to his incubator hatchery. He says: "I'm amazed to get Silver Wyandottes and Grey Dorkings up to one and a-half pounds at eight weeks old, I have about 300 Wyandottes hatched."

The above shows what can be done if one will try. Wyandottes and Dorkings are excellent breeds for producing broilers that will not only grow rapidly but present an attractive appearance when dressed for market.—Exchange.

CLIPPING FOWLS' WINGS.—It is never advisable to pull the wing primaries of the high-flyers to keep them from flying over fences. If pulled new feathers begin to grow at once, and cause a drain on the system that will generally stop egg production. By clipping the primaries of one wing the fowls are secured, and the feathers will not be replaced until the next moult. For show birds, it spoils them to clip the wings, and a flock looks much better with full plumage. Covering the yards with wire or other netting is the best remedy.

GRINDING MATERIAL.—It is very important that fowls should always have access to some kind of "grinding" material. Sharp sand or gravel is good; broken tableware is perhaps the best if broken in pieces of suitable size. Large pieces take up too much room in the gizzard and do not present as much grinding or cutting surface as a larger number of smaller pieces. Indigestion and diarrhoea frequently occur among fowls that are confined, these disorders would be greatly diminished and in many cases banished by providing proper grinding material.

GREEN FOOD.—We have found in our experience that a constant and liberal supply of green grass or clover cut in suitable lengths and fed to fowls in confinement is one of the best of regulators, and in addition to its value as food has a tendency to increase egg production. We prefer to use it when well grown as its food value is then greater, thus working a saving of the more expensive grains. When cut too young it has a tendency to cause looseness of the bowels sim-